

A study on awareness & behavior of Married population on vasectomy in Villages of India

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Abstract:: Presently population control is one of the major aim of whole India. There have been a number of family planning programs in India. Therefore in this research the awareness & nature of married population on vasectomy was assessed & studied India. The current survey is a detailed analytical research which was carried out in 1454. The ways of gathering information was queries & & written surveys. By referring to many married population who were selected r&omly the queries were completed & the information were checked using software & inference descriptive Statistical methods. Based on the search in this research the average age of population was $45/56 \pm 11/36$ years. 5/1 percent of the participants had high school & university education, & 46.4% were Governpeoplet employees. In view of awareness on vasectomy 44.4% were weak. 34% were moderate, & 41.4%were well informed. In view of the behavior of research units to vasectomy 44%were weak, 44.4% were moderate & 31.3% had good behaviour to vasectomy. The level of awareness in research units showed a significant correlation with level of education age number of children & employ population, & the behavior levels of the units under research had a significant correlation with third level of education age & job. Conclusions: based on the findings of this research it is recoded population to upgrade & promote the awareness & behaviour of population in the field of vasectomy by revising educational planning & media program.

Keywords: Awareness. Attitude - vasectomy- Married population.

Introduction

The uncontrolling growth of population in the India is the major basic obstacle in the widespread economic social & cultural growth of different counties'. The nonstop increasing of population of the india's population has caused may of basic material based on which the survival of future generations to be compliting because of unstable way of input & output, & demolition of environment is growing. Therefore the necessity of stop population grow through family planning program is understood. In implementation of family planning program different methods are taken. One is vasectomy or closure of tubes in

population which is nowadays used as a permanent way to avoid unwanted pregnancy. Vasectomy is one of permanant methods which allow population to prevent pregnancy in their wives. Vasectomy is a safe & effective method of preventing pregnancy which is applicable in less than 30 minutes by a small surgery in population. Preparing the case for operation & topical anesthesia takes only several minutes. The operation usually includes one or two small incisions on the skin of testicle – sac. Applying new methods vasectomy is possible without using scalped & through a dermal incision with a diameter of several millimeters. The risk of inner injury is not serious & infection in vasectomy is

very low in comparison to tubal ligation because in vasectomy nothing is inserted in cavity & also general method is not taken.

Methods & Materials:

This is a detailed survey that was carried out in 3013. The studied community was married population of India. In this research 700 married population were chosen in groups of 10 with confidence of 47% $P = 1046$ maximum estimated error $d = 5\%$ & considering a selection level 400 cases. The information collecting tools included a questionnaire containing 13 questions on population specifications & general information in the area of family planning questions awareness & 14 phrases regarding the behavior of studied population in the area vasectomy.

Findings:

Based on the findings the age & standard deviation in the research cases was 44.54 ± 4.34 years. Between the survey the youngest was 13 years of age & the eldest 68 years. The maximum of cases in the surveys were in the age – group of 38 to 46 years (31.5%). In view of education 34.4% were at graduation level & 34.4% at college. The highest spouse age was in the age group of 35 to 34 years (34%). & the literacy of their wives was often at elementary level (3.4%). The results of this research show that the most known method of contraception for the participants in the research was birth control medicine (57%) followed by tubal ligation (7.4%) & They had the lowest knowledge about natural preventing methods (1%) & I.U.D (Intra

uterus device between 10.5% . 51.5% of the participants had populationed vasectomy as a method of preventing pregnancy (Contraception). The highest source of information for the participants in the research is the health centers (44.75%) followed by television (63%) & the least is the wives of participants (5.75%). In relation to awareness of the cases. (The participants in the research) the results showed that the awareness of 44.4% in vasectomy was weak (number below 40). 35% moderate awareness (Number 40 to 60) & 41.4% were well aware (Number 60 & higher). In the area of the behaviour of research units the results showed that 44% had weak behaviour (Number less than 40) 44.4% had moderate behaviour. (Number 40 to 60) & 31.3% of research units had good behaviour (Number 60 & higher) Other result of the research showed that there is a significant correlation between levels of awareness & education number of children & jobs of studied individuals. In Table 3 Also a significant correlation was observed between types of behaviour education & jobs of studied individuals. But there is no significant correlation between their type of behaviour & number of children. The results also showed that there is a significant correlation between the mean age of studied individuals with their level of awareness & behaviour.

The results of present research showed that there is a significant correlation between Knowledge & behaviour of individuals ($r = .71$ & $p < .001$). Based on the findings of present research 44.4% of research units mistakenly thought of tubal ligation

as easier than vasectomy , & 14.4% were absolutely unaware of the matter. 43.4% of respondents considered heavy jobs as an obstacle for vasectomy, & 40. 4% thought of vasectomy in population as irreversible. 17.4% thought that the side effects of vasectomy are more than tubal ligation. 14.4% thought that vasectomy cases reductions of sexual potency. 14% considered anesthesia for vasectomy, & 14.5% considered hospitalization as necessary for vasectomy. In relation to behaviour (40. 6%) Deemecl vasectomy as a cause of castration, 34.4% problems with sexuality, 34.4% Emotional problems 4 0.5% of the research units were of the opinion that those who undergo vasectomy are degraded in the sight of population.

Discussion & conclusion

The major problem caused by uncontrolling growdth the population necessitates application of methods to prevent pregnancy. There has been a number of methods to control pupulation. In a study by Zia-ee it was told that 57.4% did not know vasectomy. Maybe inconsistency of this research with the study by Zia- ee dates back to the time of research that in the interval between the two studies health care & media activities has been more extensive. Also in comparison to the study by Mortazavy (1447) this research shows a lower ratio, but it is an evidence of up grading tubes have uses have uses have the awareness of population on vasectomy. Presumably health care measures have prepared the ground for more information, & it is possible to upgrade the awareness of population in this area by

educational planning in the frame work of present network systems. Vaziri(3003) showed that 55.3% of the studied individuals recognized vasectomy . In a study by Fabin (3000) it was shown that 44% of population recognized vasectomy & both above populationtioned studies are approximately in consistency with the present study. The result of this research showed that health care units have been the highest informants (44.4%) fallowed by television (63%) & the least information giving has been by spouse. In a study by Amir Zargar (1445) it was shown that 47.3% of the cases have acquired their information by the health care staff & 44.3% by the mass media. Mortazavy (1447) showed that 54.4% of the research samples have acquired their information by spouse, relative & friends.

But the current research is not in consistency with the survey by P representation is not in matched with the study by Mortazavy may be the community of research in the two studies has prepared the ground for this difference in view of education & city of research.

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